

Crim

TELESCOPE

JUNE

JULY



A "CAPTIVE" AUDIENCE

"The K.P. Telescope is published to provide the inmate with a medium of creative expression and communication, in order to cultivate a better understanding with the outside world."

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Commissioner of Penitentiaries

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STATISTICS

Received during months:	134	Discharged by Expiration.....	37
Transferred In:	18	Transferred Out:	122
Paroles:	2	Parole Violators:	15
Escaped:	0	Died:	2
At Large:	2	Asylums:	17
High Number:	2759	Low Number: (Old Series)	2157
TOTAL POPULATION OF KINGSTON PENITENTIARY:		861	

Permission for republication of material in this issue is freely granted on the understanding that usual credit be given.

Every week we receive magazines published by the inmate media of different institutions. In the most of these there will appear an editorial. It has no doubt been reprinted and commented on more than any other article ever to have appeared in the prison penal circuit. With clarity and vigor it paints a picture of the prison editor in sharp contrast to the free-world editors. The essential difference between them, of course, is that the prison editor must live with his magazine's readers, contributors, would-be and frustrated contributors, and critics.

A good prison editor must be one whose editorial policy agrees with the ideas of hundreds of other inmates, (of whom no two think alike).

He must hold the interest of his readers, most of whom relish nothing but bad news of those in authority.

He must refrain from expressing his personal opinions if he does not want to be accused of foisting off silly opinions, best kept to himself.

He must be as thick skinned as a rhinoceros to withstand the barbs of out-spoken critics and yet be acutely sensitive to every vagrant breeze that might develop into a tornado of general disapproval.

He must be forceful, pulling no punches and yet not incurring the displeasure of those punched. He must be tactful without deceit; deceitful without being caught.

He must have some education and some histrionic ability to conceal his knowledge lest he be termed an egghead by his writers and readers.

He must have an honest opinion on rejected copy without offending the contributor. He must be fearless in his opinions but he must agree with his critics, without jeopardizing the integrity of the publication by being two-faced.

He must ride two horses in opposite directions at the same time while straddling a fence with both ears to the ground and keeping his shoulder to the wheel (busy??).

The best any prison editor can do is to stand by his product. The magazine must speak for him "No one else" will. If it is good according to recognized and accepted standards, he is a good prison editor; but if it is bad according to the same standards, he is a bad prison editor and perhaps would be better suited for a less exacting and strenuous activity; say that of a critic.

PENAL NEWS

NOTES ON THE NEWS

FROM

AROUND THE WORLD

B. Jellifo



MAN DUMPS GARBAGE ON OFFICIAL'S FRONT LAWN

WINNIPEG — Police in the suburban city of West Kildonan are looking for a man who carried out a threat to dump his garbage on the city engineer's front lawn.

"He threatened unless his garbage was picked up, he would dump it on my front lawn."

On Monday morning it was there.

HEES URGES TIGHTER PAROLE

HAMILTON — (staff) — Murderers with life sentences should not be paroled until serving at least twenty years, former Trade Minister George Hees said here last night.

Such a person should also be certified by a committee of psychiatrists as cured of any abnormality before being released Mr. Hees declared.

He told the Hamilton Young Progressive Conservatives that at present murderers can serve as little as nine years with good behaviour.

Released without proper psychiatric treatment, Mr. Hees said, "it will be just a matter of when the warped mind of the killer will allow him to kill again."

He said if the death penalty is abolished and replaced by life imprisonment, "life imprisonment must mean life imprisonment."

Mr. Hees said proper psychiatric treatment is almost non-existent in Canadian prisons.

'MOONLIGHTING' OUT FOR POLICEMEN

QUEBEC (CP) — City police will no longer be allowed to 'moonlight' according to a decision taken by Chief Girard and Mayor Gilles Lamontagne.

In his regular report to the mayor, Chief Girard said off-duty policemen who worked in such places as night clubs were subject to pressures that could compromise their performance as policemen.

TRIAL BY ORDEAL

"Standing in the prisoner in the dock" is a quaint English custom dating back to the days when the accused was presumed guilty, could not speak in his own defence, had no right to counsel—and was a figure to be held up to public scorn.

That system of justice is long dead, but the dock remains in criminal courtrooms throughout Britain and Canada.

The English society is asking that the accused be permitted to sit at the counsel table, as he is in American courtrooms, where he can consult easily with his lawyers.

The reform suggested from Britain could easily be put into practice here, probably on a simple direction from the provincial attorney-general or the federal minister of justice. Local bar associations along with the national organization, should follow the lead from Britain and urge an immediate end to this form of trial by ordeal.



NEW BARBERSHOP WILL SOON OPEN

Four members of the paint gang pose for a picture shortly after putting the finishing touches on the new barbershop walls. In the past, the barbers visited the different shops to do their work. From left: Wayne Crossman, Richard Stevens, and Eugene Eckert. Seated: Norman Coe.

PEN DORM SEGREGATED DURING PROBE

Montreal (CP) — A dormitory of 25 young prisoners at a federal training centre attached to St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary has been segregated while an investigation goes on into an attempted escape in which a prison guard was badly beaten.

The training centre is for 15 to 24 year old prisoners serving their first terms of imprisonment. They live in dormitories and there are no bars on the windows.

An official at the training centre said the dormitory was isolated after blood was discovered on the clothing and slippers of men who were believed to be asleep at the time of the incident.

Earlier he had said that only three men, who were not identified, had been involved. They had attacked and beaten into unconsciousness a guard on patrol in a corridor outside the dormitory while attempting to escape.

A FATHER BACKS HANGING; HIS SON FACES THE GALLOWS

EDMONTON — Sam Lyding believes in capital punishment. The Bible is the bases for his convictions, "a life for a life".

And sitting in death row at Fort Saskatchewan jail is Lyding's 26 year old son Lloyd. His cell is a few feet from the jail's permanent gallows where he was to hang May 18.

The senior Mr. Lyding, a retired Department of Defence employee, is convinced of his son's innocence and provided an alibi. "I favour the retention of capital punishment," he says, "but it must be carried out justly. There is not justice here, Lloyd was home with me when the murders took place."

Mr. Lyding says his son was framed.

But four courts have upheld the conviction and Lyding's guilt. The Supreme Court of Canada, last to rule on the case, voted not to interfere in the conviction.

"What can you do about it?" Lyding asks when questioned about his scheduled death and his own belief that he is innocent, even though an inmate of the jail at his first trial testified that Lyding confessed to him.

Edward Yorke, a car thief, said Lyding believed in his own mind that he was innocent, but felt his wife got what was coming to her.

Lyding was quoted as telling Yorke that he had gone to his wife's apartment to obtain custody of his year-old daughter. "I gave the miserable bitch one last chance to give me the child... then shot her.

Lyding's father still believes that his son was framed.

FROM THE HELICOPTER

Hartley Hubbs reports: You can always tell when spring arrives. The garden at the Mercier Reformatory on King St. starts to grow and the farms at the institution in Mimico shows signs of life. But that junk yard at the Don Jail never changes. Its still just a pile of junk.

WARDEN SMITH ENDS LONG PENITENTIARY CAREER

Kingston Whig Stand. — Warden Fred Smith retires May 17 after a 31 year career in the penitentiary service. He will be giving up one love for another — his prison work for the life of a traveller.

"I can remember as a young boy. I got interested in travelling and I also became especially interested in about what was behind those walls (prison walls)", Warden Smith told the Whig-Standard in an interview.

That youthful curiosity led Fred Smith to become a guard at Collins Bay Nov. 2, 1934, six years after he emigrated from the U.K.

He became Deputy Warden at Collins Bay in 1958 and Warden in 1962.

But Warden Smith is not down in the mouth about having to leave something that has been his life for three decades.

"I'm a factualist. Even though we hate to accept the fact we are 65, we must still learn to do it. I'm going to travel to England, Florida and then tour Europe. You've got to prepare yourself when you are young for the future and I think a young man can do nothing better to prepare himself than to travel", he said.

Warden Smith said that he was "pleased" and "satisfied" with the progress made in the service especially in the medium security prison such as Collins Bay.

WOMEN FED INTRAVENOUSLY

Doukhobor Prisoners — Two middle-aged Doukhobor women who went on a hunger strike here in Kingston, are today still being fed intravenously at the Canadian Forces Hospital in Barriefield.

Mr.D. Clarke, acting superintendent at the Prison for Women, identified the pair as Mary Malakoff and Mary Astaforoff, both of Kamloops, B.C.

The women, both in their 50's went on a hunger strike last week and were transferred to the hospital. Both are believed to be protesting a five year prison term for arson.

HABITUAL CRIMINALS

According to press reports, Director Jean-Paul Gilbert of the Montreal police has adopted a policy of seeking more frequent use of the habitual criminal provisions of the Criminal Code. Vancouver has been applying these provisions regularly for about four years.

The February 1966 issue of the **Courier** (published by the **British Columbia Corrections Association**) has a transcript of a radio interview with Mr. Stewart McMorran, Vancouver City Prosecutor. Mr. McMorran is in favour of consistent application of the habitual criminal provisions.

The October, November, December 1965 issue of **Federal Corrections** (published by the Federal Penitentiary Service) contains an article written by Mr. C. Conway, Classification Officer of the B.C. Penitentiary, reporting on a study of the habitual criminals incarcerated in that institution. The characteristics of the habituals are examined and recommendations formulated for program.

FIVE GLORIOUS HOURS

For Collins Bay prisoners, five glorious hours, three times a year... a few Sundays ago the steel doors of Collins Bay Penitentiary clanged open... and 300 people walked in.

They were friends and relatives of 126 privileged prisoners, allowed inside the prison for a mass visit from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

The exercise in togetherness takes place three times a year, allowing each prisoner with **80 per cent** or better Chapel attendance record, to invite three members of his family or one friend. This practice started four years ago.

For some, five hours is a long time. You can run out of small talk, once the chapel services are over and a snack is served.

For others, however, the time passes all too quickly and gentle proddings are needed to speed the partings.

U.S. CONVICTS RUN RIOT IN BLACKOUT HOURS

WALPOLE, Mass (UPI) — Wapole, state prison inmates rioting at the height of a power blackout, were subdued by armed guards who moved in after a double tear gas assault by State Troopers.

Three hundred hardened criminals in the maximum security section staged a 4½ hour riot of destruction before returning to their cells.

The power failure triggered their revolt, which erupted after a supper while the inmates were being "herded" back to their cells in the three tiered building complex 30 miles southwest of Boston.

When Walpole lost its power, with cell doors still ajar, the convicts began yammering, screaming, and milling through corridors despite efforts of sixteen guards to shove them back.

The unarmed guards retreated and the inmates roamed the cellblocks in an angry rampage. They broke desks and chairs and smashed windows and bunks.

On orders of Governor John Volpe, 160 state troopers, sheriff's deputies and other officers sped to the scene.

Helmeted state troopers carrying riot guns and pistols entered the prison, floodlighted with emergency power, but did not go inside the cellblocks.

At first it was a standoff between officers and rebels as they waited each other out. The police fired tear gas into the cellblocks but this failed to stop the rioting.

About two hours later, police lobbed another round of tear gas and 150 armed guards wearing gasmasks rushed in to quell the rioters.

SMUGGLED GUNS KILL THREE IN JAIL

HONOLULU — Three convicts were killed with smuggled guns in a battle yesterday between prisoners in the Hawaii State prison.

Prison officials blamed smuggled barbiturates for the brief outbreak of violence in the prison yard.

FAIR TRIAL LIMITS PRESS FREEDOM

Osgoode Hall Conference — There must be limits on the freedom of the press to avoid prejudicing trials, a former jurist and crown attorney told an Osgoode Hall conference.

But Ivan Rand, former justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, and Henry Bull, crown attorney for York County, said the main limitation should be one of timing.

Delay in publishing prejudicial material or criticism of the courts until there is no chance that it can influence a trial.

Both stressed that freedom of the press and of speech are essential in a democratic society.

About 150 persons, including lawyers, students, judges and magistrates, police chiefs and representatives of the press and broadcasting media attended the day-long conference sponsored by the Osgoode Hall Law School.

Mr. Bull suggested Canada would be well advised to adopt the English system which in essence forbids newspapers from publishing anything about the accused man accept the fact that he has been arrested and charged, until his trial, that accounts of preliminary hearings should



BASEBALL OFFICIALS

From left: Murray Palmer, Jean-Paul Rodrique, Harry Foster, Harrison Biggs and Don Fairy. Kneeling: Harold Newman, Dave Crockett.

Detectives said, the man, about thirty, was picked up at Winnipeg after they received a call from the F.B.I. They didn't elaborate on the information.

LONDON, ONT. (CP) — Prisons will disappear within 50 years in many parts of the world, a Toronto professor of criminology said.

Dr. John C. Spencer of the University of Toronto said "the prison is a futile and inadequate response to the problem of crime".

However, he added: "We still don't know what to do with the habitual criminals who benefit little from prison."

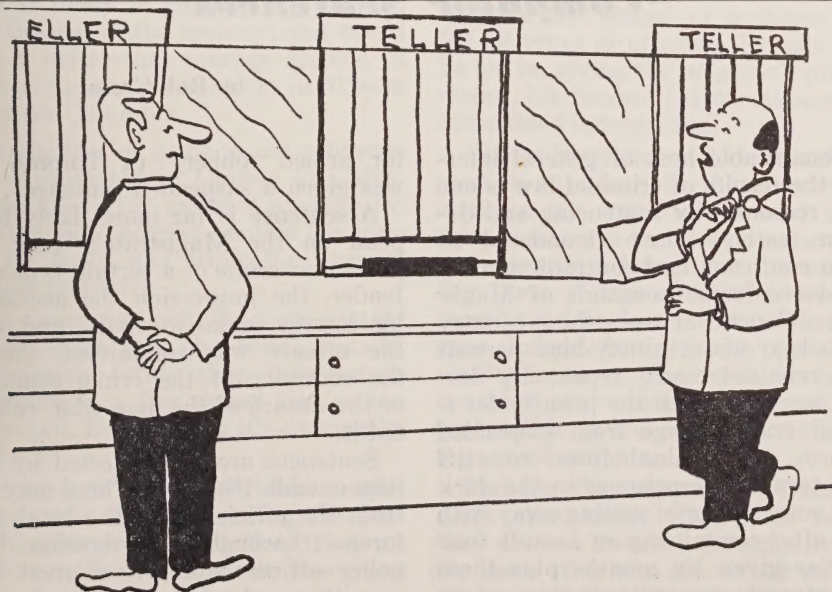
Winn. — Man in cruiser gulps fatal pill. Police reported that a man died after taking a poison pill while being taken to headquarters in a cruiser.

Detectives are unable to positively identify the man because of the number of aliases he uses.



SPRING TRAINING?

"Fabe" Osbourne works diligently on the heavy bag while Mert DeCoach, our Sports Writer, covers the baseball game.



"I sort of miss old Leroy's talk about yachts, girls horses....."



EQUAL JUSTICE FOR ALL ?

“Computer Sentences”

by Bob Cross

A remarkable lack of general interest in the results of criminal law is one of the reasons why sentencing and detention methods have floundered so long in confusion and contradiction.

Evidence from thousands of Magistrate's Court across the country (which hear about ninety-nine percent of all criminal cases) repeatedly describes cases in which the penalty for identical crimes range from suspended sentences, to nominal fines, to stiff prison terms. The prisoner in the dock can be sure neither of getting away with a fine after committing an assault (one man was given six months plus three for contempt) nor of going to prison

for armed robbery (a Toronto man was given a suspended sentence).

A sentence is far more likely to depend on the Magistrate's view of a particular crime or a certain type of offender, the impression the accused or his lawyer make in court, and where the offense was committed, than on the enormity of the crime committed or the nature of the man who committed it.

Sentences are also affected by facilities outside the court. These may vary from the efficiency of the local police force (thorough investigation by a police officer can have a great effect on either reducing or increasing sent-

ence), to conditions at the local jail. Ontario for instance, puts a large proportion of those convicted of indictable (more serious) offenses on probation than does any other province, simply because it has more probation officers to handle them. The Attorney General's Departments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, on the other hand, admit that their Magistrates often give two year penitentiary terms for crimes that don't really call for more than a few months confinement because they consider the local jails to be breeding grounds for crime. The same holds true for Quebec, particularly for young offenders.

In a survey conducted across the country Canadians convicted of the most common indictable offenses: assaults of various kinds, thefts, breaking and entering, and false pretences, it was found, that for any of these acts, an offender was twice as likely to get a suspended sentence in Manitoba as he would in the rest of the country, generally; would have a chance of probation varying from next to nil in Prince Edward Island to twenty-one percent in Ontario; would be more than twice as likely to go to jail in Quebec as in the rest of the country; and would have a better-than-average chance of being sent to the penitentiary in Alberta or British Columbia.

His chances of going to the penitentiary if convicted in Quebec are fifty-percent above the national average for breaking and entering, double the average for theft, and triple the average for false pretences.

The closer you look, the more contradictions show up. The usual penalty for vagrants (other than prostitutes) in Toronto is a five dollar fine or ten days in jail. In Winnipeg it's six months in jail.

To test how much individual magistrates vary in their sentencing, the Ontario Magistrates Association tried an experiment. Each Magistrate was given identical sets of facts for several hypo-

thetical cases, and passed sentence on the mythical accused. "Their dispositions ranged from here to the moon", recalls the O.M.A. President. "The supposed offenders got everything from suspended sentences to penitentiary terms on the same facts".

Prof. S. Jaffary of the University of Toronto calls Canada, "One of the most punitive countries in the world", in respect to it's criminal law. He points out that we send about three times as many people to prison as England does although our population is only one third as large.

Normally we tend to think of Canada following British initiative with regards to statutory adoption. If so, we should be paying close attention to the study being conducted in England by a select committee appointed by the Lord Chancellor, Britian's Minister of Justice. The committee has been studying a proposal for using a computer to achieve more consistent sentences in Magistrate's courts. This computer could be installed, according to it's inventor at a cost to each court of twenty-eight dollars a week.

A central computer would be used to store the record of sentence given for all types of offences. Details would be fed in, giving the offender's previous record, his *financial* circumstances, and other fixed information.

When Magistrates have reached a verdict anywhere in the country, the clerk in the court would send a teleprinter message to the computer giving corresponding details for the case before them. Within seconds the computer would send back a recommended sentence judged by previous cases with similar features. The bench would then consider any other factors not comprehensible to the computer and reach an agreed sentence.

Perhaps the majority of Canadians don't care about their laws because they are not involved personally. But, for those of us who are we ask only one thing, EQUAL JUSTICE FOR ALL!

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

1	2	3	4		5	6	7		8	9	10	11
12					13				14			
15					16			17				
18					19					20		
		21	22				23		24			
25	26					27		28		29	30	31
32					33		34		35			
36					37		38		39			
				40		41		42				
43	44	45			46		47			48	49	50
51				52					53			
54						55			56			
57												

ACROSS

1. Owl Cry
3. Male
8. Alex. Graham.....
12. French Fireplace
13. Fuss
14. Great Lake
15. Horse Colour
16. Bull Fighter
18. Tame Animal
19. Insect
20. Took A Seat
21. Greek Letter
23. To Steep
25. Flower Shops
28. Posts
32. Country
33. Fix Beforehand
35. To Cut
36. Something In Favour
38. Fish
40. Knock
42. Relax
43. Consume
46. Water Lily (Egypt)
48. Actress..... Lupino
51. Fishing Vessels
53. To Scoff
54. African River
55. Young Child
56. Article
57. Beverages
58. Streets (Abbr.)
59. Retrieves

DOWN

1. Stringed Instruments
2. Western Indian
3. Set Speeches
4. Decade
5. Bats
6. First Man
7. Short Letters
8. Bottom Of Sea Or Water
9. God Of Love
10. Italian Coin
11. For Fear That
17. Small Particle
19. Greek Letter
22. Command
24. Argos
24. Argos
25. State (Abbr.)
26. Vegas
27. Stitch
29. Introduce
30. Man's Nickname
34. Lunges (Fencing)
37. Lofty
39. Suffix
41. Bards
43. Mount
44. Dry
45. Story
47. Steady Pace
49. An Assembly Court
50. Means Of Showing Pity
52. Man's Nickname
53. Dress

The failure for the moment at least, of the campaign to abolish capital punishment in Canada has given a fresh importance to a closely related question — the legal definition of insanity.

The defence of insanity is likely to be raised more urgently in murder cases where death rather than life imprisonment is the penalty. A mentally abnormal prisoner sent to the penitentiary has some prospect of psychiatric treatment and the possibility of being transferred to a mental institution. But the gallows is the end of all hope and treatment.

The following article was written exclusively for the Telescope by Professor Stuart Ryan of Queen's University Law Faculty.

THE McNAGHTEN RULES

by

Prof. Stuart Ryan

(Mental disorder as related to criminal responsibility.)

The rules of English law defining insanity, so called, as a ground for immunity from criminal responsibility are widely known as the rules in *McNaghten's Case*, but in fact they were not applied in *McNaghten's case* and were not stated in their present form until after his case had been decided. They are not part of the law of Canada, although our rules are derived from them.

Daniel *McNaghten*, who was mentally ill, believed that he was being persecuted and that he could protect himself only by killing the British Prime Minister, Sir Robert Peel. In 1843, in an attempt to do so, he killed the Prime Minister's Secretary, Edward Drummond, by mistake. *McNaghten* was acquitted on a charge of murder by reason of insanity. Dissatisfaction in high places with the result led the British House of Lords to consult the English judges on several questions related to the definition of insanity as affecting criminal responsibility. In their answer, the judges stated the collective opinion of all but one of them to the following effect:-

(1) Every one is presumed to be sane and to possess a sufficient degree of reason to be responsible for his crimes, until the contrary is proved to the satisfaction of the judge or jury trying the facts.

(2) To establish a defence of insanity, it must be clearly proved that at the time of committing the act, the party accused was labouring under such a defect of reason, from disease of the mind, as not to know the nature and quality of the act he was doing; or, if he did know it, that he did not know he was doing what was wrong.

(3) A person labouring under a partial delusion and in other respects sane, must be considered in the same situation in regard to responsibility as if the facts with respect to which delusion exists were real. If, on those facts, his act would be legally justifiable, as if he believed he must use force in lawful self-defence, he would not be criminally responsible for using as much force as would be legally justifiable if the facts he believed in were true, even if he thereby killed his opponent. If he were

merely redressing or revenging a supposed grievance or injury or promoting a public benefit, he would be punishable according to the nature of the crime committed, if he knew at the time of acting that his conduct was contrary to the law of the land.

From the very time of their being stated up to the present, these rules have been controversial. Leading contemporary psychiatrists in Britain and the United States criticized them severely. Most modern psychiatrists regard them as unrelated to the facts of life, and irrelevant to the problems raised by mental disorder as it is understood in medical science today. Many lawyers and students of criminal science agree with this view, but the rules are vigorously defended by others.

A number of efforts to improve the rules have been made. Among them are the provisions of section 16 of the Canadian Criminal Code, which are as follows:-

(1) No person shall be convicted of an offence in respect of an act or omission on his part while he was insane.

(2) For the purpose of the section a person is insane when he is in a state of natural imbecility or has disease of the mind to an extent that renders him incapable of appreciating the nature and quality of an act or omission or of knowing that an act or omission is wrong.

(3) A person who has specific delusions, but is in other respects sane, shall not be acquitted on the ground of insanity unless the delusions caused him to believe in the existence of a state of things that if it existed, would have justified of excused his act or omission.

(4) Every one shall, until the contrary is proved, be presumed to be and to have been sane.

The Canadian "Royal Commission on the Law of Insanity as a Defence in Criminal Cases" reported in 1956 that the definition in section 16 of our Code was a considerable improvement over

the McNaghten Rules, in the following respects:-

(1) To require capacity to appreciate the nature and quality of an act means that the accused is insane if mental disease or defect renders him incapable of fully understanding the nature of his conduct or foreseeing and measuring the natural consequences that would flow from it. This is said to mean that mere "Knowledge" of nature and quality is not enough for sanity.

(2) If the accused is capable of appreciating the nature and quality of his conduct, he is nevertheless insane, under our Code, if mental disease or defect renders him incapable of knowing that it is wrong, either legally wrong or wrong in the sense that it is something that he ought not to do and for which he would be condemned in the eyes of his fellow men. (Under English law if he knows his conduct is illegal he is sane, even if he believes it is morally right for him to engage in it.)

(3) Although the burden of proving insanity is placed on the accused, it is enough if the judge or jury trying the case believes on a mere balance of probability that the accused is probably insane. "Clear proof" is not required.

With respect to capacity to understand that one's conduct is wrong, the Ontario Courts seem to agree with the Royal Commission but the Alberta courts follow the English rule. If the problem comes before the Supreme Court of Canada, it is probable that the opinion of the Royal Commission will be approved.

It seems to be generally agreed that a person who, through mental disease, suffers from specific delusions cannot be "in other respects sane", because specific delusions are merely symptoms of mental illness, and when a person is mentally ill, his whole mind is affected. Subsection (3) of section 16, therefore, is based on a misconception of the nature of mental illness and has no real meaning.

Daniel McNaghten had a dispute with British statesmen Sir Robert Peel. In an attempt to kill Peel, McNaghten killed Peel's secretary. Finding that McNaghten "labored under an insane delusion" of persecution, the jury acquitted him. The case became a landmark of jurisprudence.

At least one leading Canadian forensic psychiatrist has developed the technique of expressing himself in the language of section 16 of our Code in such a manner that most persons suffering from severe mental illnesses are said to be "insane" but not all psychiatrists can do so. The word "insanity" is no longer used in medical science, and the concept of "insanity" is obsolete in that science.

It is generally agreed in medical science that devoting exclusive attention to intellectual capacity results in failure to take into account the true nature of mental illness which affects not only the intellect but also the emotions and the will, all at the same time.

Instead of insanity, psychiatrists speak of organic or functional psychoses, neuroses, anxiety states, personality disorders and so on. There is not universal agreement within the medical profession on the sclerosis, tumor or epilepsy, or similar organic disorders, are diseases of the mind or of the brain, or whether a person suffering from psychopathic or sociopathic personality is

mentally ill. The judges generally seem to say that organic psychoses must be considered in law as diseases of the mind. The psychopath or sociopath is not regarded in our law as mentally ill, although suffering from a personality disorder.

Other efforts to reconcile the law with medical science have led to the following, among other, proposals: —

(1) By the majority of the British Royal Commission on Capital Punishment, 1949-1953: "The accused should not be found guilty if the (judge or) jury found at the time of the act he was suffering from disease of the mind or mental deficiency to such a degree that he ought not to be held responsible."

(2) By the American Law Institute, in its Model Penal Code: "A person is not responsible for criminal conduct if at the time of the conduct as a result of mental disease or defect he lacks substantial capacity either to appreciate the criminality of his conduct to the requirements of law". (This rule is supposed to allow for the "insane irresistible impulse".)

(3) By the U.S. Federal Circuit Court at Washington, in the "Durham" Case: "An accused is not criminally responsible if his unlawful act was the product of mental disease or mental defect".

The proposal of the majority of the British Royal Commission is in accord with the laws of several European Countries.

The "Durham" rule has been accepted by two state legislatures and several federal and state Courts in the United States but is being increasingly criticized and will probably be discarded in the long run. The Model Penal Code rule has been accepted by several legislatures and by several federal and state courts in the United States and will probably prevail in that country. Both of them lead to anomalous results in some cases.

If we had a fully developed theory of punishment and fully comprehensive

machinery and institutions for treatment of mental illness and mental disorders found in persons who contravene criminal laws, we might be able to disregard the whole problem of "insanity" as related to criminal responsibility. As it is, I think the proposal of the majority of the British Royal Commission is the best one I have come across, but it is probably too straight forward to have much chance of being accepted in this country or any other "common law" country.

However, an advance has been made in decisions of the Supreme Court of Canada to the effect that mental disorder not amounting to "insanity" may render a person incapable of planning and deliberation to the extent that he cannot be guilty of capital murder, although he may be capable of forming the intent necessary to make him guilty of non-capital murder.

This rule corresponds to instructions given to juries in several cases within

the past ten years by which persons charged with serious offences have been found guilty of only lesser included offences because, by reason of mental disorder, they lacked the capacity to form the intent to commit the more serious offences.

In a number of other cases persons charged with offences have been remanded for psychiatric examination under provisions of the Criminal Code and, on being found to be mentally ill and certifiable have been retained for treatment in mental hospitals. Some of these persons have recovered and on release have not been proceeded against in respect of the pending charges. While the disposition of most individual cases of this kind has been generally acceptable, important problems of principle, technique and practice will have to be solved before this procedure will be fully satisfactory. Nevertheless, dealing with problems of mental disorder in relation to criminal law.



"I was afraid he might turn out this way all those cheap tubes and wiring"

COSA

NOSTRA

UNION

By A. BUCHWALD

There has been a lot of talk in recent weeks about police unions. For a start James Riddle Hoffa wants to organize the New York City police force. No one knows how successful he will be, but there is a rumor that if the police force does become a part of the Teamster's Union, any cop who gives a truck driver a ticket will be considered a scab.

Almost everyone is against a police union for one reason or another. Even the underworld is sceptical about it. An official of the A.G.A. (The American Gangster's Association) Local 310-87462 told this reporter:

"If the police organize, so will we."

Haven't you been organized already?"

"We've had a loose syndicate but we've never had a closed shop. We also I might add, have never had a strike since prohibition."

"What will some of your demands be?"

"We'll ask for shorter police line-ups. As it is now the cops put eight or ten guys in a line-up. We should like it restricted to five."

"What else?"

"We want double time for stickups on Saturdays and Sundays and we are asking for lighter bundles."

"Wouldn't lighter bundles mean less money?"

"No, we want larger bills. We'll carry 50 pounds of 50's and 100's instead of 53 pounds of ones."

"We're also asking for an embargo on modern detection methods. Every-

time a new machine is added to the police department it puts some of our people out of work."

"What about pensions and retirement?"

"We're for pensions but against retirement. We think a pension fund should be established, with our organization and the victims splitting the costs. Also we want to set up a seniority plan whereby the men with the longest years of service have a crack at the best safes. As it stands now we have old women holding up banks. Bank robbery is a skilled job and should not be given to amateurs and drifters."

"Is there anything else?"

"Yes, we're asking for an escape clause."

"An escape clause for what?"

"For escaping, of course."

Our informant said that the union would demand that Valentine's Day be a paid holiday.

"We also want to increase the get-away time," he said.

"How much?"

"To time and a half."

"You're making quite a few demands."

...."We want fixed wages for a fixed job", he said.

"Such as?"

"Fixing basketball games, fixing horse races, fixing boxing matches."

The AGA official said that he was against featherbedding, but in the case of floating crap games there has to be a standby player for every person who is shooting the dice.

"What if a non-union member commits a crime in the local's territory?"

"We'll picket him. If he crosses the line we'll shoot him."

"Suppose you are locked out in a dispute?"

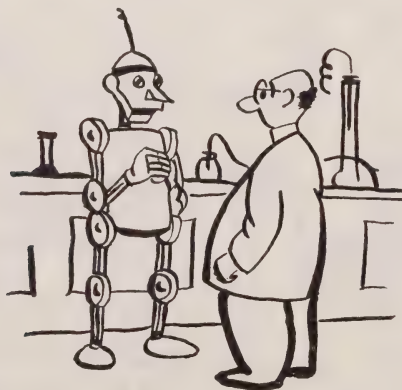
"There isn't a lock in the country that our people can't break."

The official said that his union will demand time in court be considered paid time.

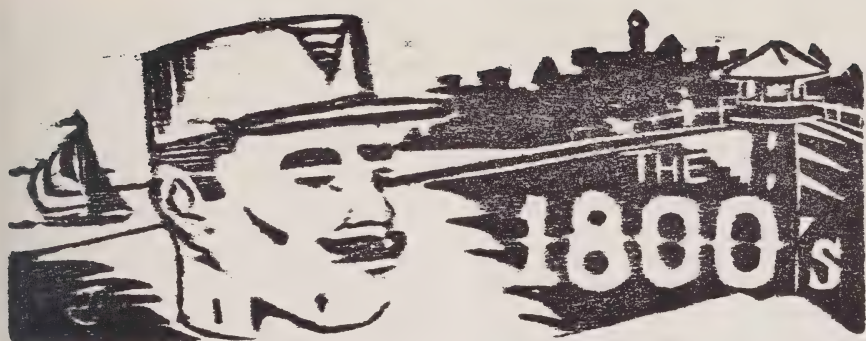
"Our people have lost thousands of man hours sitting at trials when they could be out making money. The Police, the judge, and the lawyers, are all being paid during the trials and there is no reason our members should be made to appear for nothing."

In summing up the AGA local 310-87462 man said:

"A strong union makes a strong America. But we need everyone's co-operation. A crime isn't a crime unless it has an AGA seal on it. If you're stuck up by a non-union man, notify the local authorities immediately."



"What I want to know is am I a boy or a girl?"



The Warden's Diary

November 1858

From out of the past — from the time Kingston Penitentiary served what was known as Upper Canada — comes a day from another century. Each month the TELESCOPE brings you excerpts from the Warden's Diary. The only change from the original book are the officer's names

I delivered the keys to Guard Borthwick at five o'clock. I saw Mr. Stafford and Mr. Gardiner attend for morning prayer for the Reverends MacDonnell and Mulkins. Mr. Murray, the Deputy Warden, came in good time for bell ringing as well as Mr. Garvin. I attended to the opening of the prison and saw the prisoners pass out with buckets and proceed to their breakfast. I went to the Dining Hall to see the convicts seated and accounted for.

After breakfast I was occupied with general office business. Inspector Nelson came to the institution between eight and nine o'clock to conduct his quarterly visit of the prison and to prepare the various reports of the financial transactions of the institution. I brought to his attention the reports of the shops, labour gangs and departments as well as the contracts and payment by the contractors for convict labour. Doctor Nelson and I also discussed the account of a person by the name of Wiley who claims for payment of thirty-six bushels of oats he says were delivered to the stable in June. I have searched the records carefully but find nothing to support this claim. Cer-

tainly no one recalls the delivery. I therefore advised the inspector that I felt this claim to be a fraud, although it is possible that the oats had been removed or sold by someone in the institution and that I would investigate further. It was decided that payment of this claim be deferred until it can be varified.

After finishing the report, Inspector Nelson went out to visit the shops, etc.

I visited the work shops, Stone Sheds and the Hospital between ten and eleven o'clock and then attended at the Dining Hall to see the convicts seated for their dinners. After dinner I attended to the Punishment Book.

I ordered convict John Mullanev to have two dozen lashes of the cat. This convict, whom I suspect of having a disordered mind, had stripped himself naked in the yard and was found to be yelling and cavorting in a furious manner.

Guard Pugh charged convict Adam Walker with having a quantity of tobacco on his person and I had him switched on the posterior and placed on bread and water for four days. I hope this will cure him of this filthy and dis-

gusting habit. This is one thing Inspector Dickson and I are in complete agreement on.

Convict Owen Callus was brought before me for making noise in the dark cells. Callus told me that he may have made some noise because he was trying to keep warm. He told me it was so cold in the dark cells that the water had frozen solid. I suspended any sentence until I could ascertain the truth of his statement. I sent Guard Pugh to investigate the question of water freezing in the dark cells, and he later reported that there was some evidence of the water having frozen in some of the cells. Keeper McCarthy, however, says that it is warm enough for them. I told Mr. Murray to give rugs to the convicts confined in the cells where the freezing had occurred.

Doctor Nelson, the Chief Inspector, returned to the institution after dinner and came into the office. I discussed with him Inspector Dickson's writing of the 6th instant to the government and I brought to his attention that the Inspector was in effect trying to take the administration of the prison out of the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor and attempting to take it entirely into his own. I am in complete oppositon to this move.

I also discussed with Dr. Nelson the need for some measure of fire safety at night. I am sorry to say he does not take the same view of this matter that I do.

Between three and four o'clock in company with the Inspector, I visited the Female Prison. We went into the kitchen as I wanted to tell convict Mills that Reverend Mulkins had been to see her father before his death..... as she had requested and that her father had told Reverend Mulkins he had forgiven her.

Mrs. Walker, the Chief Matron, advised that convict Marks was again making scurrilous remarks about Guard Flannagan and as I have had much evidence of her lying in the past, I told

the Matron to disregard her remark and to punish her as she saw fit. Mark pregnant condition, however, is still mystery as to source. All else seeme quiet and numbers accounted for. I d feel that we are in for real trouble from these unfortunate creatures and there is much unrest evident.

I visited the prison at nine o'clock and all was quiet and secure. Mr. Hurs had placed Sanderson in a cell for the night. I think he should be in the Hospital or Asylum.

I attended to general office business after breakfast. Word came from the Provincial-Secretary of the commuting of the sentence passed on convict Joseph Beaton and his wife, to life imprisonment. I immediately sent Guard Pugh to tell them the news and to transfer them from their close confinement to the regular parts of the institution.

Inspector Dickson came between eight and nine o'clock and read the new Annual report to me, also myself and my clerk as to the accuracy of the October reports.

I visited the work shops, Stone Sheds and the Hospital between ten and eleven o'clock; all seemed right and secure except for a sick animal in the Stable. I authorized the Stable Master to call in a veterinarian.

Returning to the office, I asked Inspector Dickson what Dr. Nelson advised regarding Guard McCarthy and it was decided that he be dismissed summarily for second offense dereliction of duty. We also discussed the possibility of a pardon for convict Boze and the Inspector advised me that he would take the matter up with the Solicitor-General at the next meeting. I have hopes that Boze will soon be released from here as he does not belong in this place, and I have so advised the Government Boze being only four teen years old.

In company with Reverend Mulkins, I saw the convicts proceed to the Dining Hall and seated at their dinner. Rev-

rend Mulkins took memorandums from several convicts. I then attended to the Punishment Book.

Convict John Cody was brought to book charged with unprecedented insolence and insubordination. When noticed talking to another convict and ordered by his Keeper to desist, he did tell Keeper Mostyn to "kiss his posterior" and made other obscene remarks and did use threatening gesture when being removed to the Detention Cells. He also did make such remarks as "Murray and Haggerty are damned rogues and scoundrels and the money the contractors pay for our work goes into their pockets", contrary to the rules and regulations. Actions of this type and such lies cannot be tolerated and so I sentenced Cody to have four dozen lashes of the cat and to be confined in the Dark Cells until further notice.

Convict William Dill, who was returned to the institution by Sheriff Anderson after being at large for twelve days, was brought before me for punishment. Keeper Gibson read out the charge: "Convict William Dill you are charged that you did commit a gross violation of rules and regulations of the Provincial Penitentiary in that you did fool your Keeper by the method of leaving your cell door partly open at lock-up and thus effecting your escape from the institution and for remaining concealed and failing to return to your place of lawful confinement for the twelve days subsequent to the night of October 21st last past, until captured and delivered up to the authorities of the institution on the 2nd day of November last past. This to the great annoyance of the aforesaid authorities of the Provincial Penitentiary.

Q. "How do you plead to this charge?"

A. "Guilty, Sir."

I ordered Dill, a truly deceitful person, to have six dozen strokes of the cat and to be confined in the Dark Cells in chains for the remainder of his term (eight months). Inspector Dickson refused to allow the lashing due to

the weakened condition of Dill and his illness from exposure and malnutrition; he does, however, sanction in the Dark Cells, and it is so ordered.

About two o'clock I was informed that there had been trouble at the Female Prison and I went there directly. Chief Matron Walker met me and told me that there had been a great disturbance in the Sewing Room when six inmates had attacked Matron Mellors after tearing off their clothes and yelling that they would not wear the filthy rags. Order was restored when other Matrons came to the rescue of Mrs. Mellors. I told Mrs. Walker to punish the offenders severely and to place them on bread and water diet for four days. All seemed in good order when I left and numbers accounted for.

Arriving at the North Lodge I found that convict John Thompson a negro had arrived, to be confined for five years hard labour, sentenced at London September 24th last past. It seems a lot of these negroes are coming up from the south lately.

I left the keys at the North Lodge in anticipation of another convict expected from York, a Mohawk Indian reported to be very dangerous. I ordered Keeper Gibson to remain overtime at the North Lodge in case Mr. Mostyn should require help in placing this dangerous man in the cells.

I then went to my quarters to have supper with my family who are going to town this evening to see a play.

About eight o'clock a great fire broke out in a house near the institution. I went immediately to the prison and released such prisoners as could be trusted to return, and sent them to aid; also I sent puncheons of water, all that could be spared. The convicts formed a bucket line and did their best but to no avail, as the house was demolished. They did, carry out and save much of the furnishings. About ten o'clock I saw to their return to the cells and numbers accounted for. The fire help will be rewarded by having two days free from work.

THE POETS PAGE

FATE IS A REBEL

To have known the utmost bliss,
Is but to have partaken of,
You, whom Fate did lend to me;
For the merest reason;
To appease an old-age anguish,
The soul of him, who.
Loved you too much!
To have possessed the rarest gem,
Is but to have clung to,
You, whom fate did cunningly thrust,
For the merest reason;
Into, out-stretched arms.
Willed, forever and a day,
To hold, near and dear to me.
You whom I've loved much too much!
To have known the treachery of fate,
Is but to recall the liveliness of,
You, whom fate hath stolen from me,
For the merest reason;
For I too, am a rebel, who,
Shall surely come and repossess,
The only love I ever knew,
Lo, I still love you much too much!

PARKER

THE PRISONERS DREAM

I dream that I'm a bird,
Far off in yonder sky,
I fly on golden wing
To live and never die.
I live amid the clouds,
Free on glorious wing,
I feel the dark of night,
The peace sun will bring.
To flee my prison world,
Dear God, that this could be,
Oh, wretched dream of flight,
I can't escape from me.

D.A.M.

ADVICE

Well this is a story,
For all the square Johns.
Whose one life ambition,
Is becoming a con.
If you think that this life's good boy,
Then you've just begun.
But after the third bit.
You'd sure like to run.
When you see a con man,
Who says that this life is sweet,
Ask him of his heartaches,
As he's not on the street.
Then look at his eyes sad,
And all his grey hairs.
Then think of his future,
For years he will still be here.
You ask how I know,
I look and sadly say.
When I was your age son,
I went down that same highway.
I haven't seen my father mister,
For as long as I know.
Then I look at him closely,
And tear drops start to show.
For I was his dad folks,
Yet he did not know.
All he sees is a drifter,
With no place to go.
I hang my head sadly,
As I walk away.
I'll remember the advice,
I gave my son that day.

H. Wilson

TOMORROWS

Time has passed, a year or so,
Where it has gone, we do not know;
Even now, the day before,
What tomorrow, will or will not bring,
Yes or no's, or anything...

Marty Daley

THE VIEW

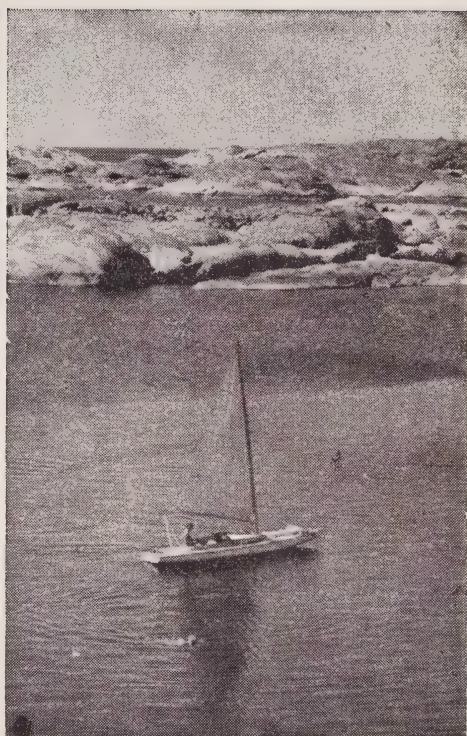
I look out my window,
 I can see the yard,
 Although I try not dear,
 I try so very hard,
 But my memory it wanders,
 My thoughts seem to run,
 Back to the beginning,
 When we had just begun.
 I gaze at the leaves dear,
 And see your beautiful, blonde hair,
 Then I gaze at the ceiling,
 And picture you there.
 I look through the bars now,
 And see the blue sky,
 And remember the love dear,
 That shone in your eyes.
 Hon I'm in jail now,
 And not on the street.
 I stole to buy the best of things,
 To lay at your feet.
 For I was a poor boy,
 With nothing to give.
 Without your love dear,
 I just could not live.
 I robbed a bank then,
 They caught me on that day.
 I know I done wrong girl,
 What more can I say.
 You'll find someone better,
 To love you somehow.
 I know I can't see you,
 Can't look at you now.
 It's almost dark now,
 The end of the day.
 Close your eyes softly,
 And you'll hear me say.
 That I do love you dear,
 And need you always.

H. Wilson

"LOVE"

Love is not just a whim,
 or a kiss a sigh;
 But something with depth and feeling
 That can make you laugh, or, even cry,
 It may only happen once in a lifetime;
 But when it does you'll know
 You'll feel as free as a bird in springtime
 Once, a love such as this, I did know.
 Now, alas. this love has been parted;
 But never to fade or to die,
 Because someday the doors will open,
 And once more the knot I will tie.

T. NEWHOOK



SUSTAINED INNUENDO

An infant slumbers deep and does not
 know,
 Of dismal people that lie and cheat,
 With degenerate minds that walk the
 street,
 Of sniffling parrots in accepted defeat,
 The thoughts of others merely repeat.
 And of those worse than these who hold
 a trusted seat.
 Nor of souls that prison keep.
 Of sickness, war and prejudice that
 stealthily creep.
 Of sorrow and heartbreak which deftly
 sneak,
 Of pornographic books and scandle sheet.
 Of communist countries or a destructive
 battle-fleet.
 And a world full of people that behave
 like sheep.

THIS SLUMBERING CHILD
 WOULD DO WELL TO REMAIN
 ASLEEP.

— — G. Jacob

This month Dr. George D. Scott, prison psychiatrist, will consider the characteristics which alter man's adjustment to the captive society. Next month he will discuss the startling group of psychiatric conditions which develop in the prison culture as a result of these value alterations.

THE PRISONER *of* *SOCIETY*



by

DR. GEORGE D. SCOTT

Institutional life is seen in many phases of accepted society. The voluntary institutionalized, through the assistance of university bodies, supplies a degree of control, a variety of supervision and an element of protectiveness. Clear-cut altruism must not be upgraded because such bodies have to be run at a profit or from the basis of a profitable loss.

Voluntary regimentation is seen in the military service wherein an individual agrees to accept certain standards of discipline in return for a degree of security, a feeling of usefulness and excitement, the unexpected unknown.

Institutionalization may, too, be a last resort medium as in the case of chronically ill persons who cannot be cared for in the diminutized living areas of modern society.

Such standards are also reflected in the mental hospitals of our time in which mentally ill persons are domiciled, protected and treated. There is no idea that such people are members of captive society. They are not sentenced for years. They are admitted and held until they are well. Nevertheless, the loss of freedom, the loss of financial rights, the loss of political rights, combined with social ostracism, make the mentally ill person a weak and helpless member of our social captive set. The hopeless years of confinement, the poverty of medical resources and the nothingness of daily routine does not keep these situations therapeutic in purpose.

Perhaps the true example of our institutionalized twentieth century adult can be found not on the subsidized campuses of intellectual dominance, not in the air space of Viet Nam where Canadian Squadrons have flown their observation missions, not in the hospitals of the hopeful or the hopeless, but in the prisons of Canada. In our prisons can be obtained a fair picture of the effect of institutionalization upon our present North American culture.

The universities, the armed services, the hospitals and the prisons cannot be considered in the same frame of

thought by the average individual. There is an objective difference of their effect on group purpose. The university is to enhance group cohesion. The army is to protect the social forces. The hospitals are to treat and conserve the social productivity of the nation. The prisons, however, are to protect society from its worst enemies—those members who do not conform to the accepted social values. These are the social renegades.

No individual, no matter how horrible the crime, can be socially ostracized unless there is a government sanction against his act. A crime results in a social sanction for a socially damaging type of activity. If this act is perpetrated against another society, the element of national heroism is introduced.

The society of captives cannot be isolated in their lives from the society of the institutionalized captive—the unsophisticated captive of an academic neurosis, the vigorous captive of our military system, the pathetic captive of our hospitalization system. The prisoner is a captive only in terms of time. He actually has lost no freedom, perhaps he has gained it. Perhaps the prisoner has a philosophy which will outlast our more sophisticated themes.

Man in democratic society is a social captive. He is a captive of the social sanctions, of the accepted pattern of activity, of the expected pattern of activity. He is to observe the rules of home, the rules of the bible, the rules of the road, the rules of the income tax department, the fishing and hunting rules, the rules of fair play with his neighbour. He is to observe so many rules that he is even ruled by rules he makes up himself: up at 8:12 a.m., breakfast at 8:18, car at a certain stop at 8:42, pass subway entrance at 8:50, pass the station as the 8:56 is coming in. Arriving at the office with the look of "having proved I'M a captive of my fate".

How do we consider such activity as freedom? There is no freedom in

free society. It is the rule of the Three Musketeers, the rules of "all for society and none against it".

The social conformant, however, has certain freedoms. He can decide what he wants to eat, as appetite is man's prime need. He can decide when and whether sex is an urgent urge or whether it is still a negligible item in his activities—and do something about it. He can decide his plumage—his shoes, his coat, and the cut and style of them according to social expectations of his acts. He can decide on his motor car, which is just an extension of his plumage. A motor car is well beyond the transportation area, it has become a personality item—"a man and his motor car" are as indelibly related as man and his woman. Man can have certain vices which are socially accepted. Seduction of another woman is not a serious problem, although it may destroy the happiness of numerous children but apparently does not destroy the moral value of the country.

He may submit that his expensive restaurant accounts are for the purpose of business promotion—not an especially fraudulent act. He may be also educated in medicine or law that he can persuade people in view of the education image that he knows—the dramatic and unnecessary operation, or the purposeless promise of a good return on a stock investment, not truly a socially harming affair. He may be a public servant who sees little harm in bringing home a few envelopes from the office. He may be a duly elected member of the political community who desires to be recognized in the public image and who uses the government as a facade for his personal attention and who uses his election and public acclaim as an "ego implant".

A basis has now been established to consider the society of captives, our 6,000 of them. These men live, breathe and die, share happiness, loneliness and sorrow, like any other human being. We have considered the universality of institutionalization, the nuances of

the law which allow most of the unconvinced offenders to live in the affluent society.

Let us now think of this society of outcasts—those whom we, through our laws, have socially ostracized. Let us think not of rehabilitation, let us not think of the bungled efforts of our Frankensteinic TV programs. Let us not think of politics—as to where a prison should be located because this area needs a building in return for political support.

Let us think of the man with the number, let us not think of him on Saturday night when we are entertaining our friends. Let us think of him on Saturday afternoons, removed from his children. Let us think of him at 6:00 a.m. in the morning when the closeness of another is so comforting and real.

This is his penalty for breaking our social rules. He deserves all this and, we think, "more".

The public image of the inmate and of the prison will forever be distorted if uniformed, sensation-seeking charlatans are allowed to present their dismal neurotic projections of prison lives on the radio and on the theatre and TV screens of our country.

Prisons are not hell holes. They are not simple bricks and mortar. They are HOMES for inmates. All inmates do not carry knives. All inmates are not vicious. All inmates are not perverted. Inmates believe in goodness. They believe in loyalty. They believe in kindness. They have their rules based upon their experiences. They suffer loneliness, rejection, anguish and hate.

They cannot reach for a phone to speak to a loved one, they cannot patch up a disagreement. They cannot attend the funeral of a deceased father. They can, however, miss these things.

The missing of these form the crux of the imprisonment problem. In the army and in hospital and in universities the person maintains his identification. What happens to the man in jail? What

1. Loss of place or territory.
2. Loss of social status.
3. Loss of individuality.
4. Loss of possessions.
5. Loss of privacy.
6. Loss of communicability.
7. Loss of freedom.
8. Loss of matured sexual meaningfulness and love values.

back and forth between acceptable and criminal behaviour. As each type of behaviour has value in their eyes, the world becomes a battle ground of the "haves" and the "have nots". The battle of the Squares and the Rounders is a silent one with very few dissidents going from one value system to another. In this odd state, there is no loss of social status. In prison an inmate who sours on inmate attitude is said to be "going square". He isolates himself from the inmates, is condemnatory of their values and knows that he is getting ready for his role in responsible society. He is not rejected by his former society but is allowed to become "square" with the tacit good wishes of the rounder society.

LOSS OF INDIVIDUALITY

Primate man has developed into a socially interdependent human being. He found that group cohesion protected him from other marauding carnivores. He soon found that the dominant factor was consistent in all primekind. He found, too, that the primate male lived in a certain habitat, a set area called territory, wherein he was king and in which he maintained his values and his family.

As the primate developed into a bigger brain type, he began to move on his hind legs, leaving his front appendages free. Soon, these appendages were used to carry objects. Soon, too, the dominant factor, combined with the primate man into groups. Individual characteristics appeared, by special skills or practices. Individuality became a means of identification, a natural feeling of importance.

Imagine the following picture. One thousand men, six feet tall, weight 180 lbs., grey suits, black shoes, black ties, were to attend a dinner at X Hotel. The marks of anonymity would soon change. Individuality would express itself. The bud in the lapel, the type of language, the accent, the attitude towards the public convenants—all would

endeavour to become individual. The type of car, the district of one's house, the kind of cigar: none of these are really important, but have some peculiar identification.

Prisoners do not have identification. What would anyone of us do if we were not identified as we think we are. Doctor Jones becomes Mr. Jones. Mr. John Brown mistakenly identified as Mr. Henry Stephens. You are identified with the plumbers rather than the psychologists. The problems of having no identification are so overwhelming that the inmate will try to become different. He may seek a prison position where he has a different uniform. He will cherish his number because it denotes his admission date to the institution. He will try to acquire anything that will make him different from the others. A red cross badge for several transfusions is an important item. He will try for a different belt or will want to wear a moustache. He may converse along "big lines" to get attention from the more gullible inmates. He hates being nothing. He wants to mean something and to be different from his companions. He may tattoo himself like his primitive ancestors so that the rest of the tribe will know that he has these marks of a "great warrior" mark of distinction.

LOSS OF POSSESSIVENESS

Possessiveness is one of man's primitive characteristics: It implies a subconscious desire to have the material substances of one's own. Our society is geared upon possessive collectivism, the real basis of democratic life. Controlled collectivism or possessivism reflects into the communal or communist philosophy.

Chipmunks collect acorns, crows collect golf balls. Boys collect stamps, string, coins. Various animals show the pack rat habit. Man strives not only for his dominance over his fellows, not only for third specific identification among his fellows, but he strives for

Success is measured
by the extent of a
person's possessions

material possessivism. It is an innate and indefinable drive.

Man's success in our world depends on the extent of his possessing material objects.....apartment buildings, land, motor cars. A man with no possessions is an unimportant man. A woman with a group of matched suitcases far outshines the overnight-travelling-casual owner of the same sex.

Discussion could continue for hours on this semi-instinctual desire to possess - and in many cases they possess things of a different nature from one's fellows. Jewellery has become a stylish reflection of one's possessivism. The possessiveness has to be directed at some physical property. It may include owning it or it may only imply retaking it.

In penitentiaries, this instinctual drive is stifled before it begins. Man is allowed none of his own material possessions in an institution. Nothing of material significance is permitted.

Imagine the possessive hungry male, desperately wanting something to possess - wanting something for his own. Frustration is an obvious result. Inmates are given a canteen allowance of about \$1.60 every two weeks. They may purchase against their accounts cigarette-makings, chocolate bars and gum. These objects assume a greater intrinsic value than expected because they are possessed.

To possess in our society is to have power. To possess a little in our captive society is to have a little special influence. The issue of chocolate may be saved for weeks to be used at a particular time and in a particularly important

circumstance. The package of cigarette-makings becomes a currency item.

Trading is a direct offshot of possessing. Trading, in the prison world, is the ancient barter economy. The time spent in bartering discussion outweighs any activity in importance. Articles of little significance in our society magnify their worth to become of real value in the prison's economy. I have been told a pair of old civilian shoes, left by mistake by an officer, was later sold on the barter market for 37 packages of cigarettes.

Needless to say bartering is frowned upon by the custodial forces because both bartering and possessing becomes tools of power.

In some institutions, the hobby department can unwittingly become the trading centre of the prison community. Petit point may be bought and sold several times across the bartering desk. The men who hold the power in the inmate society are the possessors.

This possessive drive varies in intensity in varying inmates but becomes stronger in proportion to the length of sentence. The less there is to look forward to in terms of release, the greater the terms of possessiveness in the inmate culture.

Possessiveness may also have its pathological ramifications, as in one inmate who seriously and sorrowfully collects institutional newspapers which he always expects to read but never gets beyond collecting.

LOSS OF PRIVACY

This is a previously heard complaint of the new inmates in institutions. He resents lining up for meals, showering with fifteen to twenty other men. He resents intrusion into his previously considered private experiences - his toilet. He becomes angry because he must listen to other men's conversations while locked in his cell in the 80-man cell-block. He resents the unimportance of himself and his own private life.

However, inmates soon re-establish their private needs. An inmates code is to never open the cell door of even your best friend, until you are told to do so. You must never invade an inmate's privacy until properly invited.

Privacy becomes established when a group relationship is developed between inmates. This collective privacy is self-enforcing and keeps other inmates out of private relationships.

Actual physical privacy is established in the inmates life in the majority of circumstances. The single cell becomes the territory of privacy. It contains all the private affairs of each inmate. An inmates cell is as specifically a projection of the inmates personality as his conversation and his smile.

The loss of privacy is not a valid problem in prison adjustment.

LOSS OF COMMUNICATION & OF COMMUNICABILITY

Communication forms the centre of social existence. Communication between one animal and another is obviously projective. Communication in our society is now the greatest bonding force of our social value system.

Man in free society communicates his likes and dislikes, he frets about a newspaper editorial and laughs at the comic section. He talks the language of his peers. He converses with emotional significance about many things. He writes letters. He re-reads old Christmas cards. He reads paperbacks of his choice. From religion to sex to archeology. He actually is in a sensitive state of communication both ingoing and outgoing with his total world.

In prison, this animal instinctive force is muted. Verbal communication is frowned upon in groups of over two in number. The seed of rebellion arise in the meeting of minds. Also the seeds of contentment rest in communication. Individuals seen talking quietly together are suspect of trouble.

General conversation of a perfunctory nature is the common denominator

of prison speech. Perhaps forty sentences will comprise the usual inmate conversation each day.

Because speech is important, it is treasured. A softly spoken word travels around the institution through the sensitive ears of the sound-hungry inmate.

Speech, too, regresses to a stock slang level of prison nomenclature. Such words as "static", "beef", "screw" are standard vocabulary expressions.

Profanity increases when men meet in this setting. Profanity may involve religious exclamations or the common words of profanity in our eliminative society. Profanity, in my opinion, is the residual speech of primitive man where in these sounds had a prime protective purpose before they were adopted by social man to express his indignation. In prison, with its somewhat primitive aggressive inhabitants, profanity naturally assumes greater importance.

Letter writing, or written communication alters when an individual comes into prison. This touch with the outside world is controlled. Each inmate has an approved list of correspondents to whom he may write. His mail is censored, both incoming and outgoing. The inmate knows his written communications are never private and by so doing he infers that the censor is particularly interested in his own personal business.

Some inmates devise methods of getting letters out illegally. This is called "kiting". If detected, the inmate is disciplined by loss of privileges.

Some prisoners literally write reams and reams as if some frantic lifeline has to be obtained. Others cease this outlet after a few weeks in prison.

Verbal communication with the outside world through the telephone is an extremely precious adventure. To be permitted to make a telephone call, even in the presence of personal tragedy of the inmate, is forever remembered and valued by the inmate. Telephone calls may awaken sentiments, may explode controlled emotions and may, in

ome cases, be as unreal as a Martian visit.

visiting with one's family, wife and children, is carried out in a sanctified atmosphere of screen mesh and transparent glass. Lesser degrees of institutional security permit greater degrees of personal relationship. Maximum security does not allow the affectionate touch of man and woman.

The face to face contact with free society is always associated with great risks of institutional security. The wife may not know institutional rules. She has no idea that a \$10 bill exchanged in a lip-to-lip kiss will turn into a \$50 currency in prison, and may cause untold trouble in the prison economy.

Elements of control always exist as the relationship is under some measure of surveillance.

LOSS OF FREEDOM

This condition is the statement of the uninitiated, both to social and captive society. It may be said that the captive prisoner has all the amenities which society can give him with none of the responsibilities. His ignominious condition is the state's responsibility. Details of his captivity are open to social discipline. He is protected against social reprisal, he is protected against deprivation. He is given medical care on a par with social care, and in all uses superior to what he obtained in his free state. He is not called upon to submit his earnings. He functions in a sublime parasitic relationship to society and lives in most cases in the awareness that he will be looked after.

Many inmates state that their state holiday leisure is not distasteful. Their lives are free from the unexpected anxieties which develop all too frequently in our monstrous society.

Society is full of self-sentenced captives. These are captives of ambition, selfish, aggressive and uncompromising warfare with fellowmen. These are captives of routine who themselves live in an obsessed role of meticulous clock-watching. These are captives in indus-

try, dutifully punching the clock, and dutifully car-pooling. These are captives in home, obligingly functioning in a state of unanimated monotony.

The sophisticated inmate, prison wise, will admit that he suffered no loss of freedom on his captivity. He will however, engender such a belief because the public is condemnatory toward him and on the other hand is blind to its own slavery.

LOSS OF MEANINGFUL SEXUAL AND LOVE VALUES

This area must be considered in the light of the offender's own personality make-up. Apart from the impulsive manslaughter offender, the bulk of animals have a discrepancy in value system. The inmate wills (i.e. wishes) value without effort. In effect, he cannot wait to obtain his rewards. Hence, working and long range planning is decidedly unprofitable. His early experiences have been based on broken promises. He has learned to take what he wants physically or emotionally "right now", because tomorrow is too late.

In prisons, the quotient of conversational activity is altered because of limited scope, of stereotyped nature of conversation, the reliance on the nuances of prison language and expressions directed to hate and aggression. Furthermore, natural affectionate expressions may exist in the form of letters and face-to-face conversation, but the watchful eye of supervision neutralizes the awakening hope of warmth and meaningfulness.

After years of this surrendering of these natural, primitive and instinctual forces it is inevitable that the released inmate will have trouble communicating in the free society.

In this concept, the role of mature sexual gratification loses its altruistic proportions. It becomes a singularly self-satisfying procedure, devoid of endearments, warmth and belonging.

In the majority of cases, no sexual meaningfulness really exists due to the

pre-captive experiences. Hence the sexual dynamics cannot be considered in the same reference as our socially acceptable sexual outlets.

In the same way, love values may be selfish or shared. They attend upon satisfaction. If I am satisfied. I can love; if I can't be satisfied, or made happy, I cannot love. The love equation in prison has none of the idealistic components. It is in many cases the incarnation of the selfish person.

The disturbance of matured sexual meaningfulness and love values does not really appear in the prison subculture.

.....Continued in next issue.

TRUTH

Shall I but once, or never know;
Of life's own truths, man's destiny;
Or search for truth where none exists
The hope of soul and mind.

Look not beyond the realm
Of what be so, and not,
But know that which is self-evident;
That which only fools would dare deny.

For truth; therein lies hope,
Eternally; throughout;
And there within you shall know
The perfect truths, of mind, of soul,
Of destiny.

by F. Frobrick

A MAN'S DREAM

A man has to face up to himself sometime or other. He can continue to be satisfied, or ducking the issue for only so long and then there comes a time when he starts asking himself: "What have I done with my life up to this minute

More often than not, the answer he receives is not one to be proud of.

The thing a man has to realize is that it is never too late. I've known many a man who braced up and made something of himself after he was forty years of age with nothing to show for the previous years but scars and shattered dreams. About the worst thing a man can do is to lose sight of his dream; allow the dream to die.

Some time back, when I was not much more than a youngster, I used to think often of having my own family and how I would have handled things had this been so. An idea like this does not lie fallow, it builds up and gathers strength hoping some day to be realized.

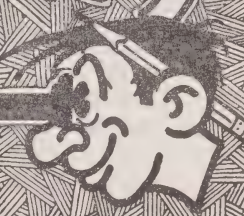
A man accumulates wisdom with years; gathers thoughts and ideas from others as time goes by and adds them all to his own store of knowledge. He studies people and the effect their environment has on them and all the time he is learning. Every idea is like a seed and, like a seed dropped in fertile soil it germinates and begins to grow. Experience will help it to grow properly.

If the dreams die, a man quickly becomes ill. The loss of dreams can cause a loss of direction, a loss of reason to go on living; it can cause him to welcome death.

It is inborn that mankind shall dream and aspire to these dreams and that is good. It is only bad when a person's dreams are unrealistic and far beyond his reach, for never can he satisfy his desire to have his dreams come true.

A word to the wise then: dream, but dream wisely; dream, but dream realistically.

Telescoping Sports



by M. DeCoach

The softball season this year, started off with drums rolling and bands playing. The Sports Committee met in the gymnasium and discussed the general lineup for the four teams that would be the League and of course we mustn't forget "The Pool Players". Present were Murray Palmer, John Lalonde, Ernie Coates, Tex Brown, and Paul Rodrique; Roy Talbot, D.Boisenault, L. Crockett, and Sullivan. All the times that had been submitted were checked, classified and graded as to what team they would go to and what position they were best suited for. The meeting closed, or was adjourned for a while 'til a few exhibition games could be played to determine the final selections. Two weeks previously an umbrers' School was started and those attending were as follows: Tony Laundry, Reggie Barker, Boomer, Brasseur, Harold Newman, "Moose" Ferry, Harry Biggs and the official scorekeepers Crellian and Paul Franks.

The Major League selections, managers, and captains are as follows:

(All this being subject to change of course)

The minor league (Pool Players) are as follows, with rapid changes. *The Rebels*: John Singleton, Corbett, Paul Franks, Furnham, Dodge, Payne,

Baudoin: Shepley, Andrews, Chissolm, and Jacobs.

The Wanderers: Martin, Fischer Henderson, Barry, Fredericks, Richardson, Kozak, Laidlaw, Proux, Romeo, Labovitch, O'Beil, Dumais, Sword and Hastings. Manager for Rebels: Paul Franks. Manager for the Wanderers: Doug Hastings. Captain for the Rebels: Dodge. Captain for the Wanderers: Fredericks.

The Devils: Carter, Paquette, Mecon, Gray, Tupper, Segate, Cramp, Payette, Killop, Olson, Brydges, Shearbees, Meredith. Parson, Coates (Manager).

The Pool consists of those players who are eligible and non-eligible. As the major league teams lose one man, the minor league players are picked up and put on someone's major league roster.

The SAINTS are an all star team composed of our most valueable players. A vote was cast by the Club Managers as to who was going to manage the team. It was between Paul Rodrique and Dave Boisenault. It was in favor of Paul Rodrique with Davy Crockett as Captain. The lineup is: Ollie Barker (catcher), Doug Sperry (pitcher), Crockett (3rd base), Crottie (2nd base) Herb Handy (1st base), Murray Palmer (rt field), Huppe (ente field),

Ernie Coates (1st field), and Farkas (short stop). The spares are John La-londe, Red Knight, Jack Booth, Tex Brown, Chick Chickloski, Russ Hob-day, plus Johnny Hans as base coach.

On May 15, 1966 an exhibition game was held with an outside team from Perth, Ontario. The Saints soundly beat them 17-4. Perth Hardware promised a rematch and we are looking forward to that coming game. The officials were: Harold Newman (plate umpire) Harry Biggs (1st base and Braaseur covering 2nd and 3rd.

A good game until the fifth inning Perth, what happened???

BRAVES DOWN JESTERS

On the morning of May 21, 1966, the Braves met the Jesters on even terms. In the first inning Squeaky McKnight made second base on a good solid hit. Coates walked, and then on a beautiful double steal, McKnight came in for a run. The second inning Carrara made a far-reaching hit that looked like a sure double, but Bates started running and made an outstanding catch in the field. The Braves were desperately trying to stop the Jesters but to no avail. Taylor was at bat, the pitch came and the ball sailed over the left field wall like it had wings, putting the



WEIGHT LIFTERS

Front row left to right: G. Langis, B. Templeman, B. Meikle, B. Knight. Second row L. to R.: J. Huntsdale, F. Osbourne, C. Nadon, B. Phillops, B. Beauchage. Third row L. to R.: P. Roberge, P. Violette, W. Chase, P. Gibson, S. Good. S. Lunn. Back row L. to R.: T. Prest, R. McLarty, R. Laduke.



THE LINKS O'TAY BALL CLUB FROM PERTH, ONTARIO

esters in front by three runs. Coates walked again and Horlick brought him in on a single. After three innings the score was 4-0. The Braves finally started rolling after McKnight pegged the ball to third base, missed, and the lone inner Huppe came in putting the Braves back in business.

At the bottom of the sixth inning the Braves pitcher was in hot water. Two men on base and both walks. D. Bates sacrificed to bring one run in. The pitcher recovered and the Braves retired. At the top of the seventh the Braves rallied and scored 5 runs, tying the ballgame and putting everyone on the edge of their seats.

At the bottom of the 9th the Jesters went all out. There were two out when

Taylor hit a double. The Braves pitcher then walked Coates to get to Horlick. It proved to be costly. Horlick smashed a homer for 3 runs winning the game 9-6 for their third win with only one loss and 1 tie.

DODGERS DEFEAT CHIEFS

The first inning was scoreless but in the second the Dodgers rallied to score 3 big runs. Red Knight got on base then Laroque hit a triple bringing in Knight. Irwin was up and made a single, making it two on base. Herb Handy hit a double and brought both runners in. The big out was made when T. Dmytrus of the chiefs made a shoestring catch in left field. All in vain, for the Chiefs were put out of action quickly

TEAM ROSTERS

BRAVES

Crockett (Capt.)
Hance (Mgr.)
Hobday
Farkas
Huppe
Crottie
Sauve
Campbell
Rodrique
Aube
Smith
Armstrong
Faubert

CHIEFS

Palmer (Capt.)
St. Amour (Mgr.)
Chickloski
Alberts
Barker
Hartford
Soughton
Dmytrus
Booth
Berger
Scala
Payette

DODGERS

Handy (Capt.)
Sullivan (Mgr.)
Sperry
Knight
Brymer
Alfieri
Druce
Mackie
Barber
Page
Irwin
Leurs

JESTERS

Coates (Capt.)
Brown (Mgr.)
Cavanaugh
Derigger
McKnight
Englehart
Meredith
Whyte
Faulain
Taylor
Hastings
Charron

and retired scoreless. The Dodgers made 1 run at the top of the 3rd. The Chiefs pitcher, Chickloski, was being had, but good infield work stopped high scoring by the Dodgers. The Chiefs again tried but it was useless. At the top of the 4th, Handy hit a ball deep in centre field and put John Lalonde on third. Doug Speery smashed a single bringing Lalonde in. The Chiefs pitcher, Chickloski was rapidly falling apart. Sperry and Knight scored on a double by Lewis. A conference was held and Rick Berger was put in on the pitcher's mound. The Dodgers then retired with four runs to their credit. At the end of the 4th Ollie Barker hit a triple. Ollie was on third and Sauve on second when Murray Palmer hit a single bringing in two runners. Barker charged home, knocking Brymer aside and also the ball. The Chiefs made 2 runs and felt a little better - only 6 runs behind after four innings of play.

The Chiefs were in trouble again and Chickloski came back on the mound. The Dodgers were scoring runs by errors in the field, but stopped by M. Palmer from short to first, the third from left fielder, Rick Berger. The Chiefs were again scoreless when H. St. Amour made a fast grab at first, J. Lalonde getting the next one and pit-

cher Doug Sperry catching an infield fly. At the top of the 6th the Chief held the Dodgers down, then Doug Sperry held the Chiefs down and the inning was scoreless. Needless to say at the end of the 9th inning, the Chiefs were soundly trounced by the Dodgers with a score of 16-3. All the Chief said was HELP! The Dodgers are leading the league with four straight wins and two losses. Our commentators on the P.A. system were Ike Crellian and Paul Zimba. Johnny Hance helped with the scoreboard and our umpires were M. Ferry, 1st base Harry Biggs and on third base was Tony Landry.

THE SAINTS "COMEBACK" WITH PERTH

On May 22, Perth's lineup was quite efficient when in the first inning of play they scored two fast runs. The Saint came in with 1 run in the bottom of the 1st and it looked like an interesting ball game coming up. The Perth team made one more run at the top of the second and from there on they steadily lost ground to the increasing batting power of the Saints hitters. At the bottom of the 3rd the Saints clicked for one more run. A line drive by Crockett put him on second base. An error at 1st

use made by R. Smith of Perth sent rockett in for the run. Perth again ed in the fourth but were held down. e Saints went out and scored 2 more ns to increase the pressure on Perth. hit to their pitcher who quickly peg- d it to first. The call was made "Safe" d Perth was astounded. A murmur ose and the words were "Bum call"! ickloski and Farkas scoring the runs. he rest of the game was a fast boat

race with the Saints winning 7-3 their second victory and no losses yet.

TEAM STANDINGS

May 1966 team standings are as follows:- The Dodgers lead the field with 3 wins, 1 tie and 1 loss; The Jesters two wins, 1 tie and 2 losses; the Chiefs 2 wins, 3 losses; and the Braves 2 wins, 3 losses.



A FEW OF KP'S MANY HANDBALL PLAYERS

Left to right: Bob Cross, Bob Latham, Buddy Smith, Erny Scott, Tom Murphy, Nick Pidscalny.

TELESCOPE CROSSWORD PUZZLE ANSWERS

ACROSS

1. Hoot
5. Man
8. Bell
12. Atre
13. Ado
14. Erie
15. Roan
16. Matadors
18. Pet
19. Emmet
20. Sat
21. Iota
22. Son
25. Florals
28. Mails
32. Land

33. Set
35. Snee
36. Asset
38. Whiting
40. Rap
42. Rest
43. Eat
46. Lotus
48. Ida
51. Trawlers
53. Rail
54. Nile
55. Tot
56. Item
57. Ades
58. Sts.
59. Gets

DOWN

1. Harp
2. Otoo
3. Orations
4. Ten
5. Mammals
6. Adam
7. Notes
8. Bed
9. Eros
10. Lira
11. Lest
17. Atom
19. Eta
22. Order
24. Pasts
25. Fla

26. Las
27. Saw
29. Initiate
30. Len
31. Seg.
34. Thrusts
37. Tall
39. Ies
41. Poets
43. Etna
44. Arid
45. Ta'e
47. Trot
49. Diet
50. A'ms
52. Wes
53. Rig



ARE LEGAL DRUGS THE ANSWER ?

Ottawa has announced that it will open 5 new prisons *this* year and 15 more by 1976. It is estimated that these new prisons will cost \$140 million. The first one to open is an \$8 million institution for drug addicts at Matsqui British Columbia. In the following paragraphs, I will endeavour to show why it is morally and economically sound to legalize drugs in this country.

Of a population of 20 million in Canada, there are approximately 4,000 drug addicts. These are situated mainly in Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto and Montreal.

In the British Isles, of a population of more than 45 million, there are approximately 400 drug addicts. Why are there so many addicts in this country?

Many factors are involved; but one that stands out above all others is the widely publicized arrests made by the R.C.M.P. Every "pusher" arrested is reputedly watched for months and classed as a big operator who has made a fortune selling drugs. *The poor sucker usually doesn't have enough money to hire a lawyer.* The teenager or the gullible ones don't know this. The teenager, looking for kicks, thinks there is a terrific drive to narcotics and would like to try it. The gullible one thinks there is a fortune to be made on the stuff and decides to give it a try maybe to make a fast buck and then get out.

One can't sell a thing today without a good advertising program. The best press agents for the drug peddler are none other than the big headline

There are approximately 1,000 female addicts who get their money for drugs through prostitution. The other 3,000 for the most part get their money by shop-lifting, usually from large department stores. The average number of capsules used daily is five by each addict. The cost of each capsule is \$15. This is a jump from \$6 for each capsule in 1960 when narcotics laws were made more severe.) Therefore each addict must steal goods that would bring him \$75 a day for his supply, plus a few dollars for living expenses. To this, these same goods must have a retail value of \$300 and this every day of the week. In round figures this means \$3,000 a week, or \$104,000 a year. Three thousand addicts to supply their habits, must steal at least \$312,000,000 a year. This is not exaggerated, if anything it is minimized.

It has been estimated that the over-cost of convicting and maintaining a man in the penitentiary is \$2,500 per year. There were about 500 people arrested for drug offenses last year. If 300 of these be convicted and sent to the penitentiary, the overall cost of convicting and maintaining them in the institution would run in the vicinity of \$1,000,000 per year.

Ninety-nine per cent of those addicted administer drugs to themselves several times daily. For the most part, the addresses and hangouts of these people are known to the authorities. If should they wish to do so, the police with a small force of men in a period of a few days, could arrest the 300 so drug addicts in the city of Toronto. This, apparently, is not their policy. They are out to get the big time operators. But what happens to this operator when he hasn't any clients; when there aren't any profits to be made? It would appear that the authorities are quite satisfied to arrest a certain number each year, a sort of quota.

I have been in jail for a number of years and have yet to meet a drug addict who has been convicted for a crime

of violence or sex. I am of course speaking of those addicted to heroin or morphine. Most addicts would work for their money if possible. But where to find a job paying \$75 or more a day?

Most addicts are addicted to heroin. The government can buy pure heroin for about \$16 an ounce. An addict uses an equivalent of 1½ grains of pure heroin daily, at a cost of five cents. *All addicts in Canada* could be supplied at a cost of \$200 plus distribution fees per day. Should the system of distribution be adopted similar to that used in the British Isles, the cost would be negligible. A total cost of \$1,000 per day or \$365,000 per year would be a gross over-estimation. But, what a difference from the \$400,000,000 it now costs the people of Canada each year.

In addition to the lower cost, think of the relief of untold suffering. In some cases, this would relieve institutions of up to 50% of their population. Not only is there a big difference in the cost of supporting them in jail and assisting them on the street, but there is also a greater chance of helping them to adjust to a normal life by allowing them to live in a free, even if controlled, environment. This, against the staggering cost of persecuting them at the present rate of \$400,000,000 per year.



"The problem as I see it Mrs. Van Burp, is you've let yourself become as fat as a pig"

FACT

OR

FANTASY

In this country, as well as the rest of the world, there are many strange beliefs. These superstitions as they are called range anywhere from a man who turns into a wolf and howls at the moon, to such trivial things as hurting someone by putting your hat on a bed, or impregnating a woman who has previously beared a child, by allowing her to step over a man's legs.

In this day and age, this time of advanced science, automation and computers, society just smiles when these old beliefs are brought up. But one would be surprised of the large number of people who do believe in a superstition of one sort or another. Undoubtedly though, in most cases, if asked if they believe in the supernatural their answer would be a short laugh and a negative reply.

Yet if watched closely, many can be seen avoiding to look in a mirror when it is passed in a darkened room. Usually they will not admit to having done this, but inside they truly believe that seeing themselves in a dark mirror they will lose their souls and at death will wander forever without ever having a chance at "heaven".

Another of these strange beliefs is that a man must never look at a strange pregnant woman when passing her on the street. It is believed that if he does look and their eyes meet the baby will be born with all the man's characteristics or deformities.

Many old French families still insist that on Christmas Eve, at twelve o'clock midnight all cloven-footed animals get down on their knees to celebrate the coming of Christ. Of course there is no record of anyone ever witnessing this phenomenon, but on one occasion, I heard about a man who went out to his barn to see if this were true. He was told by other members of his family that God allowed no-one to see this. It was an hour after he had left the house and did not return when two of the men went out in search of him. He was found unconscious just outside the barn door. There weren't any visible signs of violence on his body anywhere and he could not explain what had happened to him. He said all he could remember was going to the barn, opening the door, seeing a flash and then nothing until he regained consciousness.

Then we have the person who will place all his faith in a lucky coin that he paid fifteen cents for in some novelty shop or a discarded rabbit's foot.

It's a small step from faith in objects like this, to believing the more fantastic out superstitions.

There are many older people whom I have met who confess openly to living by these beliefs. When their religion as it may be called, is laughed at or questioned they are willing and quite able to vividly relate past incidents.

which tend to make one sit back and wonder if maybe there isn't something in all this superstitious "hogwash".

In my family these stories are told over and over, whenever there is someone willing to listen. My father believes that a man may be possessed with the spirit of an animal for some great wrong that he had done. He has often told me of an incident which occurred one time when he and his brother were going to Victoria Harbour, a town on the Georgian Bay.

They were walking from Port McMichael to the Harbour, which is about a mile along the railway tracks. On this stretch of tracks there is a large trestle and it was on this bridge that the two men encountered the most ferocious thing that they had ever seen. They described it as being the size of a lion and having the head of a great lion with all the physical characteristics of a fantastic pig. Its eyes shone red and the great teeth of the beast gleamed back and up, shining as brightly in the light of the moon.

At first, the sight of this enormous animal brought them both to a standstill. Until the monster screamed! This paralyzed their blood to ice and started their numbed brains functioning again. Although being seasoned hunters and trappers since their childhood, they quickly evaluated the situation. It was plain to them to see that this beast was different from any animal they had ever known or heard of from others. And it was dangerous! The thing, in a crouch, advanced, towards them, its eyes glaring; snarling, with its fangs bared. With only a skinning knife for protection, their fate seemed inevitable. Then, they were yet willing to turn and run without attempting to thwart this unnameable beast's leap to kill them, my uncle lunging into a crouch, slipped his knife from its sheath. As the animal set to spring, he sent the keen steel blade whirling through the air and easily to its mark.

The thing, with the knife buried to the hilt in its shoulder, threw itself,

in a frenzy, screaming, flopping about on the tracks. They ran for their lives before the beast overcame its pain; they ran for seven long miles.

Upon their arrival home, exhausted and in a terrible fright they began to tell of their horrible experience. My grandparents and others in the house at the time just sat there and knowingly nodded to one another. To them this was no great mystery. They knew what their sons had encountered that night, was some person who had lost his or her soul, or what they would be more likely to understand as a werewolf.

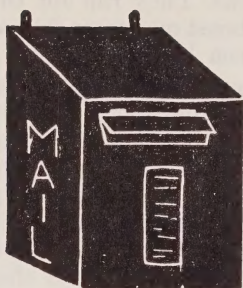
They went on to say, someone in the vicinity was possessed by an evil spirit for some great wrong he had committed and must be found before someone else is greatly harmed. A person whose right shoulder has been hurt.

Early the next morning the men left the house in search of this person. The hunt for the man continued throughout the day until about seven o'clock that same evening. Just before this time, since the hunt had so far been in vain, the men decided to visit the local pool-room and relax a bit. They had no sooner entered the building and they saw the person they were looking for sitting against the rear wall, with arm in a sling. They knew (without a doubt) as soon as they saw him, that this was the man for which they were looking.

They proceeded to awake and question him of his wound. The man began to shiver uncontrollably. Sobbing he told them he knew of something terrible happening to him, but he didn't know what, where or even why! This was sufficient evidence and they left knowing they had found the person they had been searching for.

At this point my father's story ends. He has never divulged to me as to what happened after they left the man.

I did learn later though, from my grandmother, that this same man disappeared two nights later on his way from a friends and was never seen again.



LETTER BOX

WORTHWHILE

I would like you to change the address for my Telescope subscription.

I enjoy your magazine immensely and trust that you will keep up the good work.

Also, please let me know when my subscription runs out and what the rates are as I would like to renew it.

It is a truly worthwhile magazine.

Yours Truly,
Mrs. Shirley Baud
Galt, Ont.

WRONG ADDRESS

I received by mail a copy of your publication, the Telescope, which has been improperly addressed.

For fifteen years I have been receiving and redirecting mail for members of the Black family.

I find the magazine so interesting that I have kept it. I think the Warden's Diary is very interesting, as I am a Kingstonian from as far back as 1902. The information and humor are also very good.

Yours Truly
Mr. N. Phillips
Toronto, Ont.

We thank you for informing us as to the correct address. It makes us extremely happy to know that you enjoyed reading the Telescope....free, for the past fifteen years.
ED.

WITH KINDEST REGARDS

Please accept my sincere thanks for the very excellent article which appeared recently in the Telescope on St. Leonard's House. I am just wondering if it might be possible to receive any extra copies of that story, or tear sheets off the article. We could use them here for public purposes and if this would be possible, would certainly be appreciated if you could send them on to us.

Rev. T.N. Libby
St. Leonard's House
Windsor, Ont.

We are extremely sorry, but are unable to forward any extra copies on to you. We are allowed to print only the required number of magazines each month.. (We would be unable to send you even one extra copy).
ED.

WISHING YOU CONTINUED SUCCESS

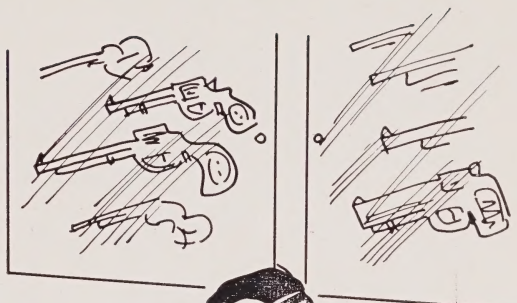
I have received my first copy of the "Telescope" through an unknown benefactor, and wish to express my thanks for it.

I find it most interesting and well put together. I congratulate the editor and writers of this publication.

Very Rev. Msgr. J.E. Le Fevre
The John Howard Society
of Canada.

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